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On Soundly Establishing the Chuche View of Revolution

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[Report by Kim Chong-il; not translated]

Let Us Hold Fast to the Revolutionary Position of the Working Class in the Struggle for Socialism and Communism

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Human Remolding Work Is a Creative Task Designed to Strengthen the Subject of History

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The Chuche View of Revolution Is the Chuche-Based Viewpoint and Stand That People Should Hold as the Masters of the Revolution

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Consistently Inheriting the Revolutionary Tradition Is the Revolutionary Will of Our Party and People to Carry On the Chuche Cause From Generation to Generation to the End Until Consummation

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The Basic Principle To Which Our Party Consistently Adheres in Guidance for and Management of the Socialist Economy

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[Article by Kim Ha-kwang; not translated]

Increasing Productive Stockpiling Is the Basic Task in Expanding Socialist Production

41090006 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean*
No 12, Dec 88 pp 51-56

[Article by Yun Ki-chong; not translated]

Putting Great Efforts Into the Development of Science and Technology Is a Primary Requirement for Achieving the Grand Goals of Socialist Economic Construction

41090006a *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean*
No 12, Dec 88 pp 57-60

[Article by Kim Ung-ho]

[Text] Currently, all party members and workers, upholding the programmatic report delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the report meeting in celebration of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK, are engaged in a struggle to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the fatherland.

Thanks to the devoted struggle of our people tightly united around the leader, continuing miracles and innovations are being wrought in the new 200-day battle and the majestic advance movement to fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan is accelerating all the more. The Third 7-Year Plan is a grand blueprint for socialist construction which will bring about an epochal turnaround in improving the people's living standard and strengthening the economic power of the country. When the Third 7-Year Plan is fulfilled, there will be achieved not only a quantitative growth in the production of important products but also new qualitative strides in improving the people's living standard and bringing the vitality of the self-supporting national economy into play.

An important problem facing us today in achieving the grand goals of socialist construction is putting great efforts into the development of science and technology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to achieve the grand goals of socialist economic construction set forth by the party, we have to first proceed with developing science and technology; and for our country to join the ranks of the world's advanced states, we must first upgrade our science and technology to the world's advanced standard." ("Let Us Fulfill the Cause of Socialism and Communism by Holding Aloft the Chuche Revolutionary Banner!"; monograph, p 14)

Development of science and technology is an important strategic task to which the working-class party should consistently adhere in socialist economic construction.

Socialist economic construction proceeds through the process of a goal-conscious struggle by the socialist workers who have reached certain scientific and technological standards to keep on conquering nature by utilizing material and technological wherewithals. The technological and cultural standards of the workers who are remaking and conquering nature, the degree of development of the material and technological means used by them, and the degree of effectiveness of social labor, are

related in toto to the level of scientific and technological development. Only by developing science and technology at a fast pace will it be possible to build the firm material and technological foundations of socialism, provide the masses with a self-dependent and creative material culture, and firmly secure the international prestige of the country by improving the creative abilities of its people.

With the development of society, science and technology play an ever greater role in economic construction. Achieving high growth in production on the basis of highly developed science and technology is a basic trend in the economic development of the world.

The reality in our country—where socialist construction is vigorously proceeding at a new, higher stage and where the people are faced with the task of achieving the grand goals of socialist construction—urgently demands that we put greater efforts than ever before into the development of science and technology.

Exerting great efforts at the development of science and technology is an important link, above all, in successfully solving fuel, power, raw material supply problems arising in achieving the grand goals of socialist economic construction.

Fuel, power, and raw materials are the indispensable factors of production that are demanded more than anything else in fulfilling the prospective plan. Today, when social production is growing at very fast pace, demand for fuel, power, and raw materials is increasing constantly. The immense quantitative growth envisaged in the production of major products in the new prospective plan period demands correspondingly enormous quantities of fuel, power, and raw materials. Meeting ever growing demand for fuel, power, and raw materials satisfactorily holds the key to strengthening the self-supporting capacity of the economy and achieving the grand goals of the new prospective plan. A sure guarantee for solving the fuel, power, and raw material supply problems which are so important in the fulfillment of the new prospective plan lies in speedy development of science and technology.

Further development of science and technology will enable us to work out rational plans for searching out all resources in our country completely and utilizing them more comprehensively and effectively to suit the requirements of the chuchezation of the national economy. At the same time, it also enables us to successfully solve scientific and technological problems arising in substituting abundantly available domestic resources for those fuel, power, and raw materials which are nonexistent or in short supply in our country. By so doing, we will be able to accelerate production and construction still more by better meeting the ever growing demand for fuel, power, and raw materials by our own resources.

Putting great efforts into the development of science and technology also provides an important guarantee for successfully achieving the grand goals of socialist economic construction by carrying out an all-out technological transformation of the national economy.

One of the factors which play an important role in the fulfillment of the new prospective plan is the technological levels of plant facilities. The more advanced the plant facilities, the greater the productivity and improvements in the quality of products. Today, advanced machinery and technical equipment are demonstrating such a great power which defies the imagination of the people, while playing a decisive role in eliminating the arduous toil of the workers.

Only by putting efforts into the development of science and technology and solving satisfactorily problems arising in modernizing worn out and obsolete equipment and in carrying out the mechanization, automation, robotization, and computerization of production processes, will it be possible to carry out an all-out technological transformation of the national economy and rapidly improve labor productivity.

If we develop science and technology at a fast pace and thus improve existing plant machinery and production processes and reinforce them with new technologies, we will be able not only to increase production capacity but also create more favorable conditions for hitting the new prospective targets by conserving investments in capital construction.

The problem of successfully carrying out the vast capital construction projects envisaged in the prospective plan period also depends largely on the development of science and technology. Only by relying on results of advanced science and technology will it be possible to satisfactorily solve problems related to the strained manpower supply situation and the deadlines for completion, by highly mechanizing and automating production process, and equip new target plants with modern production process and stabilize production.

Putting great efforts into the development of science and technology is an important requirement in successfully achieving the grand prospective goals of socialist economic construction by elevating production methods and enterprise operations onto a high scientific foundation.

Elevating production methods and enterprise operations onto a new scientific foundation is an essential requirement of the large-scale socialist economy equipped with modern technology. Only by raising technical production process, production methods, and enterprise operations onto a new scientific and technological foundation will it be possible to carry out production in a scientific

manner, give full play to the power of the self-supporting economic system and modern technical gear, and manage and operate the large-scale socialist economy in a more rational way.

Today, when we have a sound self-supporting economic system and all necessary modern technical apparatuses in our country, an important link in successfully achieving the grand prospective goals of socialist economic construction lies in planning and organizing production in a more scientific way by elevating production methods and enterprise operations onto a new scientific foundation. To carry out production in a scientific manner, we should put great efforts into the development of science and technology. Only by developing science and technology further can we satisfactorily solve all problems related to providing computers and other managerial tools needed in complex enterprise management and economic accounting and increasing their operating rates, and providing conditions necessary for the wide introduction of new managerial tools. When science and technology is developed further, it is possible to preplan and supervise economic organizational work in a scientific manner to suit the demands of economic laws and drastically increase production far above the present level by further increasing labor efficiency.

All this clearly indicates that putting great efforts into the development of science and technology is a primary requirement in successfully achieving the grand prospective goals of socialist economic construction and an urgent problem that needs to be solved quickly in the present period.

Our party, on the basis of a keen insight into the great role played by science and technology in fulfillment of the new prospective plan, recently set forth once again the revolutionary policy of putting major efforts into the development of science and technology and has been vigorously leading the struggle for its implementation. Under the wise leadership of our party, recently in our country many scientific and technological research successes have been achieved which will greatly contribute to elevating the scientific and technological standards of our country and fulfilling the Third 7th-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The successes include those achieved in the research and development of large-scale integrated circuits and microcomputers, a comprehensive research into processing technology for potassium feldspar and lime-sodium sulphate, and research work on pyro-super conductivity. Today our science and technology are moving securely ahead of economic construction and thus insure a bright road ahead for the fulfillment of the new prospective plan.

We must elevate our science and technology quickly onto the world's advanced level by putting great efforts into the development of science and technology to suit the intentions of our party and the demands of reality in our country.

An important task set forth by our party in the present period is to actively push scientific research work on the basis of the principle of successfully realizing the modernization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy. In particular, we must realize the automation, robotization, and computerization of production by putting efforts into electronic engineering, biology, and heat engineering, develop agriculture and fisheries on the basis of the achievements of modern biology, and solve thermal power problems successfully by effectively utilizing the fuel resources of our country.

An important problem arising in successfully carrying out tasks set forth in the fields of science and technology is first of all that of establishing a correct view of scientific research work and firmly consolidate the foundations for scientific and technological development.

Establishment of a correct view of scientific research work is a primary requirement in developing science and technology and fulfilling the new prospective plan. Success in the struggle to develop science and technology depends on the viewpoint and stand from which functionaries and workers deal with this struggle and on the way they execute it.

Functionaries and workers should arm themselves tightly with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and the party policy on the development of science and technology and deeply realize that without developing science and technology, it is impossible to advance the economy of the country even a single step forward and achieve the new prospective goals. At the same time, we should step up the struggle among functionaries and workers to thoroughly combat the phenomenon of neglecting science and technology, as well as all outmoded ideologies and attitudes which impede the development of science and technology. Constantly developing science and technology can be developed faster only by consolidating their foundation to suit the tempo of development. In line with the intention of the party to raise the nation's science and technology onto the world's advanced level, economic guidance functionaries should eliminate the phenomenon of neglecting to put efforts into science and technology while being only concerned about immediate problems, and decisively increase investment in science and technology, help consolidate laboratories and interim factories well, and improve supply work for materials needed in research work.

Another important problem arising in successfully accomplishing the tasks set forth for the field of science and technology is eliminating particularism in scientific research work and strengthening cooperation between scientific research organizations and production enterprises.

Cooperative operations in scientific research work and creative cooperation between scientists and producers in the application of results of scientific research and

technological improvement are an intrinsic demand of socialist society based on collectivism and an important condition for the rapid development of science and technology. Today, when production is socialized on the basis of advanced technology and the fields of learning are minutely divided, no scientific and technological problems can be solved satisfactorily without strengthening creative cooperation between scientific research organizations and between scientific research institutions and production enterprises. To strengthen creative cooperation in scientific research work and in the technical innovation movement is in the long run a guarantee for expanding results of scientific research work in the shortest possible time.

Leading cadres in scientific research organizations and in various national economic sectors must give full play to the collectivist ethos in scientific research work under the slogan, "one for all, all for one." Particularly, they should give scientific and technological research assignments accurately to suit the peculiarities of the technological forces in agencies and enterprises, organize creative cooperation well, and grasp and sum up research results on a regular basis.

Active conduct of scientific and technological exchanges with other countries is one of the important ways of quickly developing the nation's science and technology.

Science and technology have vast areas and objects of study, and it takes a great deal of money, materials, time to solve even but one scientific and technological problem. Accordingly, it is a difficult proposition to solve all numerous scientific and technological problems by our own efforts in a short period of time, and as a matter of fact, the economic efficacy of such efforts are not too great. Scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation among nations, inasmuch as they are an effective means of exchanging their advanced technologies with one another, we will be able to raise our nation's science and technology onto the world's advanced level and further accelerate socialist economic construction if these exchanges are properly carried out.

We must decide on what advanced technologies should be introduced from foreign countries and by what order of priority to suit concrete conditions in our country and the demands of the revolution, and when this choice is made, we should organize and execute the task with the definite goal in sight. In case we import plants from a foreign country, modern standard plants should be brought in on the one hand, and on the other, scientific and technological exchanges and information activities should be actively carried out so that advanced technologies can be introduced. In raising the nation's science and technology quickly onto the world's advanced level, it is very important to enhance the role of scientists and technical personnel.

Scientists and technicians are the direct charge people who are responsible to the party and revolution and the country and people for the development of the nation's science and technology. Whether or not we can develop the nation's science and technology rapidly to suit the demands of our party and the goals of our people depends wholly on the sense of responsibility and the role of scientists and technicians who are in charge of science and technology.

Scientists and technicians, deeply aware of their honorable duty by the times and the revolution, should effect a sweeping turnaround in scientific and technological research work.

To enhance the role of scientists and technicians, it is necessary, on the one hand, to have them give full play to their creative enthusiasm, and on the other hand, to provide them with adequate conditions necessary for research work and properly appraise the results of their research work. In this way, we should see to it that all science and technology functionaries effect continuing innovations in scientific research work and repay the high political trust of the party and the leader with excellent successes in scientific and technological research.

All scientists, technicians, science guidance functionaries, and economic guidance functionaries, by thoroughly implementing the party policy of putting great efforts into scientific and technological development, should actively contribute to achieving the grand goals of socialist economic construction and raising our science and technology onto the world's advanced level.

Setting the Creative Wisdom of the Masses in Motion Through Vigorous Mass Political Work Holds the Key to Achieving Success in Production and Construction

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[Article by Yi Hyon-ho; not translated]

Organizational Political Work Designed To Effect Continuing Innovations in Agricultural Production Through Thoroughgoing Implementation of the New Agricultural Guidance System

41090006 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean*
No 12, Dec 88 pp 66-70

[Article by No Tae-yun; not translated]

Withdrawal of U.S. Forces From South Korea and Adoption of a Nonaggression Declaration Is a Prerequisite for National Reunification

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean
No 12, Dec 88 pp 71-76

[Article by Chon Kum-chol]

[Text] Realizing the reunification of the fatherland is the dearest wish of the Korean people and their first and foremost national task that brooks no delay.

The Korean people, who have lived in harmony as one nation in the same land throughout their long history, have undergone bitter tribulations resulting from national division over the past 40 years or more, unable to reunify their country due to the U.S. occupation of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of war are the greatest single obstacle to the national reunification of our people and a basic factor aggravating tension and endangering peace in Korea.

Forcing the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea and adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South is a prerequisite for the reunification of our country.

(1)

The most important problem in realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country is making the U.S. aggressor forces withdraw from South Korea and putting an end to U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, it is necessary to convert the armistice agreement to a peace agreement on condition of the U.S. aggressor forces being withdrawn from South Korea." (Collected Works of Kim Il-song, Vol 30, p 548)

To make the U.S. aggressor forces withdraw from South Korea is a prerequisite for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland.

The reason the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor forces from South Korea is a prerequisite for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is that the U.S. occupation of South Korea is the basic cause of the division of our country and the greatest obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

The U.S. aggressor forces occupying South Korea, above all, militarily bolster the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, who occupied South Korea illegally after liberation, have concocted the successive puppet governments and maintained their heinous colonial fascist rule by relying on their aggressor forces.

The basic element in the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy in South Korea is the military occupation policy, and the South Korean military fascist ruling system is a product of the U.S. imperialists' military occupation policy. The puppet government set up by the U.S.

imperialists in South Korea is nothing but a tool for whitewashing the U.S. forces' military occupation of South Korea, and it is maintained by none other than the U.S. military power.

On account of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressor forces, the Korean nation, divided into two, has been unable to achieve unified national development while suffering from the tribulations resulting from national division, and the South Korean people living under the colonial rule have been unable to participate as they wish in the struggle for national reunification, the cherished desire of our nation.

It is clearly self-evident that under the circumstances in which South Korea is occupied by the U.S. aggressor forces and the independent rights of the South Korean people are being completely trampled upon by the U.S. aggressors, it is impossible to solve satisfactorily the national reunification issue which falls within the bounds of our nation's right of self-determination.

The U.S. aggressor forces occupying South Korea are also bolstering by force of arms the criminal "two-Koreas" concoction scheme.

Divide and rule is the typical trickery used by the imperialists in ruling other nations. The U.S. imperialists, with the concoction of "two Koreas" set forth as their basic strategy in South Korea, is desperately opposed to the reunification of Korea.

Seeing it impossible to realize their sinister ambition to conquer the whole of Korea by force, the U.S. imperialists have tenaciously clung to their scheme to concoct "two Koreas" for the purpose of perpetuating the division of Korea and keeping a firm grip on South Korea alone as an out-and-out colonial military base.

The U.S. aggressor forces occupying South Korea also have become a perpetual cause of threatened peace and the danger of war in Korea.

It is a consistent policy of the U.S. imperialists in Asia to concentrate aggressor forces in Asia and invade our republic and other socialist countries by using South Korea as a springboard. To this end, the U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea to a preemptive nuclear strike base and the largest nuclear outpost in the Far East. The U.S. imperialists have brought "F-16" fighter-bombers and "Lance" missiles, into South Korea, where over 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types, and including even neutron bombs, were previously deployed.

As a result of one half of the Korean soil turned into a war base of the U.S. imperialists, the danger of war always hangs over the Korean Peninsula and tensions are mounting, with the situation reaching a danger mark indicating that a war may break out at any moment. Reunification of Korea is inconceivable under this condition.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressor forces is the root cause of the tragedy of national division forced upon the Korean people, the ever aggravating tension and confrontation, and the sabotaged peace on the Korean Peninsula.

There is no reason or ground whatsoever for the U.S. aggressor forces to occupy South Korea for an extended period and throw the Korean people into the throes of misfortune and suffering.

Never did our people invade the United States or cause harm to the American people. Our people do not want war with the United States but wish to see hostility in their relations with the United States brought to an end.

In the armistice agreement signed between our country and the United States, it was agreed that the two signatories hold a political conference at a level one step higher within 3 months to solve the Korean question by a peaceful means; and at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly, it was decided that the U.S. troops wearing hats with the "United Nations Forces" emblem be withdrawn from South Korea.

The people of the world, opposing the U.S. occupation of South Korea, are demanding that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea as soon as possible, and the American people themselves are demanding withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the U.S. colonial rule there run counter to the demands of the era of self-dependence. The fact that the U.S. forces are occupying South Korea, exacerbating the state of military confrontation and tension between North and South, and creating the danger of war, is a bellicose behavior which runs counter to the desire of our time for disarmament and peace. The U.S. imperialist machinations to keep U.S. troops stationed in South Korea with an eye to holding South Korea in their grip permanently is a reckless attempt that runs counter to the trends of the times.

South Korea cannot remain as a colonial military base of the United States forever, nor will the South Korean people submit permanently to the status of a homeless people whose national dignity and sovereignty are ruthlessly trampled under foot. The South Korean people are being awakened more and more, and their fighting spirit against U.S. imperialism and for self-dependence is soaring higher and higher with each passing day.

The United States, looking straight at the trends of the times, must put an end to their occupation policy in South Korea and stop blocking the reunification of Korea forthwith.

The Government of the DPRK has exerted sincere efforts to convert the armistice agreement into a peace agreement and improve our relations with the United States, keeping the door open for an "honorable withdrawal" of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

As early as 1974, we proposed that talks between us and the United States be arranged to sign a peace agreement to replace the Korean armistice agreement, and in 1984 we proposed that tripartite talks be held to discuss the question of signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and that of adopting a nonaggression declaration between North and South.

The 7 November joint conference of the DPRK Central People's Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] Standing Committee, and the State Administration Council proposed a four-point principle for securing peace and made a comprehensive peace proposal as a joint peace program of the North and the South. As part of this peace proposal, the conference outlined the step-by-step withdrawal of U.S. forces and an armed reduction by the North and the South, for the purpose of realizing a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula. This overture calls upon the United States, among other things, first to withdraw its nuclear weapons by the end of 1990 in two steps and to pull its troops out of South Korea by the end of 1991 in three steps. It also calls for refraining, beginning on the day the United States begins to withdraw its troops, from bringing additional weapons into South Korea or delivering military hardware to South Korea, or turning over to South Korea weapons and combat hardware being withdrawn. This proposal advanced by the joint conference is the most reasonable and realistic one that can securely guarantee a reliable and lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The most realistic way of discussing the question of making U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and opening a new chapter in DPRK-U.S. relations is to hold parliamentary talks between the DPRK SPA and the U.S. Congress.

Under the circumstances in which government authorities of the two countries have been unable to have talks, holding talks between parliamentary representatives of the DPRK and the United States can be an effective way to solve realistically the problem of securing peace on the Korean Peninsula which awaits an urgent solution.

The United States should not take our just proposal for peace in the Korean Peninsula and for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country as a sign of weakness, but abandon their wild dream of converting Korea into a colony and withdraw their aggressor troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

When the U.S. aggressor forces, the major obstacle to national reunification, are withdrawn from South Korea, when tension is relaxed, when the colonial rule is terminated, and when the independentization and democratization of society is realized, then the Korean people will

be able to fulfill by a joint effort of the North and the South their cause of national reunification by means of creating the Confederal Democratic Republic of Koryo in accordance with the three-point principle of self-dependence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity.

(2)

To achieve peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, it is necessary to solve problems arising between us and the United States, and at the same time, to ease tensions between North and South and remove the danger of war. In this connection, it is important that the North and South adopt a declaration of nonaggression.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"If the armistice agreement is converted to a peace agreement and the North and the South adopt a declaration of nonaggression and reduce the troops of both sides, it will be possible to ease tension; and in that event, a condition can be created for reunifying the country by a peaceful means." (Kim Il-song Selected Works, Vol 9, p 241)

For the North and the South to adopt a declaration of nonaggression is a prerequisite for improving their relations and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The adoption of a nonaggression declaration by the North and the South will first of all enable them to remove the acute confrontation between them and actively carry out dialogues between them.

Essentially, the question of reunifying the fatherland is not a question of one swallowing up another or one being swallowed up by another, but is that of realizing national unity by the people of the North and the South as fellow countrymen sharing the same bloodline.

The state of military confrontation and tension existing between the North and the South operates as a factor that causes the North and the South to misunderstand and distrust each other and intensify their spirit of rivalry, and it is at the root of the trouble that is blocking national understanding and unity.

To arrange and proceed with North-South dialogues, it is necessary to clear misunderstanding and distrust and remove the state of confrontation between North and South. If the North and the South confront each other acutely and misunderstand and distrust each other, it is impossible for the two sides to make contacts and hold dialogues, and even when a dialogue is arranged, it cannot be carried out in good faith.

That the North and South remain tightly closed to each other and misunderstand and distrust each other is related mainly to the fact that one side feels the danger of being invaded by the other side and that tension and confrontation between the two sides are mounting.

Under the condition in which one side wears a dagger in its bosom and fires bullets and shells at the other, it is impossible for the two sides to sit face to face and talk things over with an open mind.

If the North and the South are to remove the state of confrontation and sit face to face at the table of dialogue, they should produce the daggers worn in their bosom and stop firing bullets and shells at each other.

Therefore, for the North and the South to adopt a nonaggression declaration becomes a primary task which needs to be tackled first also in resolving confrontation and materializing and pushing between North and South.

Adoption of a nonaggression declaration by the North and the South also enable them to realize cooperation and exchanges, restore the national bonds, and achieve uniform development between them.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary to push many-sided cooperation and exchanges, reconnect the severed national bonds, and achieve uniform development between North and South.

As long as the state of military confrontation and tension intensifies between North and South and the danger of war is adrift, it is impossible to achieve mutual cooperation and exchange.

With guns mounted and pillboxes in place, it would be difficult to expect people to travel back and forth, merchants to do business, and art troupes to go back and forth by passing these gun positions and pill boxes across the line of death.

Also to effect multifaceted cooperation and exchanges, promote the common interests of the people of the North and South, and achieve uniform development between North and South, we should eliminate the state of military confrontation and tension between North and South and adopt a nonaggression declaration.

For the North and the South to adopt a nonaggression declaration arises as an all the more urgent task particularly under the circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are making an increasingly vicious racket to aggravate confrontation and tension in South Korea and in which the danger of a nuclear war is increasing in Korea.

Today, relaxation of the tensions which are daily aggravating due to the war provocation machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, as well as prevention of war, arises as the most pressing task in achieving national unity and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Since the day the armistice agreement was signed, our party and the government of our republic have made a consistent effort to prevent the danger of war and secure peace on the Korean Peninsula.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique have defied our peace-loving efforts by further stepping up their machinations of war.

The U.S. imperialist war maniacs drew up an adventurous war strategy and war plans against us, and to implement these plans, have moved most of their occupation forces in South Korea and a huge contingent of puppet troops into areas adjacent to the DMZ and into the combat zone and are now rapidly upgrading the mobility of these deployed forces, while frantically making a confrontational and warlike racket. Under this condition, it is impossible to promote national reconciliation and unity between North and South and open up a new vista of the possibility of achieving national reunification.

What is urgently needed in removing the state of military confrontation and the danger of war between North and South is to take practical measures which will guarantee peace and the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Either in view of the past failure to ease tension and achieve peace, or in view of the current tense situation, paying lip service to "peace" and chanting "relaxation of tension" would solve nothing.

Giving lip service to "relaxation of tension" and "peace" without taking practical measures to relax tension and remove the danger of war is a deception to the people who want real relaxation and peace.

The North and the South should not fight against each other but find ways to live in peace as brethren and take practical measures to this end.

It was precisely out of this desire and from this point of view that in July we proposed that a North-South joint parliamentary conference be convened to discuss the question of issuing a nonaggression declaration between North and South.

The content of the draft joint declaration on nonaggression we plan to submit to the proposed North-South joint parliamentary conference for discussion consists of seven points which include these measures: the North and the South will refrain from threatening or invading each other; will resolve disputes by means of dialogue;

will establish the current military demarcation line as a nonaggression demarcation line; will make U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea; will turn South Korea into a nuclear free zone; and will have a neutral nations' observer army organized.

Our draft nonaggression declaration spells out a sure guarantee for preventing the North and the South from invading each other, for achieving relaxation of tension, and for enabling the North and the South to live in peace. It also calls for the task of having the U.S. troops and U.S. nuclear weapons—basic threats of aggression and war on the Korean Peninsula—withdrawn from South Korea, thereby firmly insuring relaxation of tension and nonaggression. Also provided in it is a pledge to reduce the armament of the North and the South, thereby insuring to all intents and purposes the fulfillment of the wishes and demand for nonaggression. Furthermore, the draft will enable the North and the South to smoothly implement the nonaggression declaration by pledging to solve their differences in opinion by means of dialogue and negotiation. In addition, the draft joint declaration on nonaggression clearly spells out questions concerning the nonaggression demarcation line, observation by neutral nations, and the relationship between the nonaggression declaration and existing treaties and other agreements signed with other countries, thereby insuring the implementation of the provisions of the nonaggression declaration in precise and concrete terms.

If the proposed joint declaration on nonaggression is issued, it will provide a legal and institutional guarantee for nonaggression between North and South, and enable them to remove the state of confrontation and tension that has lasted for a long time, pave the way for them to achieve reconciliation and live in peace, and open a new vista of the possibility of achieving national reunification.

On 20 July the Standing Committee of the DPRK sent a letter to the South Korean "National Assembly" calling for a North-South joint parliamentary conference to adopt a joint declaration on nonaggression. At our initiative, talks have been held in Panmunjom on several occasions to discuss matters relating to the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary conference. However, due to the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling clique to concoct "two-Koreas" and due to their unwarranted negative attitude toward dialogues and reunification, meetings between North and South Korean parliamentarians to prepare a North-South joint parliamentary conference have produced no tangible results thus far.

When representatives of the North and South met in August, October, and November to make arrangements for a North-South joint parliamentary conference, the South Korean side opposed the idea of the parliaments of the North and the South Korean issuing a joint

declaration on nonaggression, insisting that "recommending" the consideration of the question of nonaggression to the authorities of the North and the South is about as far as these meeting should go. Inasmuch as the nonaggression issue is a pressing one involving the fate of our nation and a prerequisite for realizing national reunification, naturally it should be a matter of the first priority for the parliament. The parliament should solve this issue, and this is the demand of all the Korean people and an imperative.

We are making every patient effort to push for the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary conference so that it may mark a gigantic step forward in exploring the road to national reunification.

With a view to further developing North-South dialogues, our party and the government of the republic is adhering to the position of realizing North-South talks at the highest level. Speaking of North-South talks at the highest level, we are the ones who first proposed them early on.

At the report meeting in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK in September, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reiterated his position on holding North-South talks at the highest level.

The North-South highest-level talks should first adopt a nonaggression declaration which will not be subject to anyone's restrictions or assurances, and consult with each other and settle the question of establishing the federal government of the unified state and the question of setting up a reunification mechanism, such as a committee on peaceful reunification, in order to establish the federal government. The highest-level talks should not turn away from these basic problems and concentrate on ways to divide the country into two permanently. From this point of view, we will welcome the highest South Korean authority if he wants to come to Pyongyang to adopt a nonaggression declaration and discuss the national reunification issue. The problem is how to make the conditions mature for realizing North-South talks at the highest level and to produce good results in these talks.

The best way to make the conditions mature and create the climate necessary for realizing the highest level talks between North and South is to ease the state of acute political confrontation and the state of military tension between North and South. To this end, it is necessary for those responsible people who have real political and military powers in the North and the South to hold talks.

At the higher-level North-South political and military talks, the participants should discuss and settle immediate issues such as stopping calumny and slander against each other, promoting national ties by realizing cooperation and multifaceted exchanges, suspending the arms race and converting the DMZ into a peace zone, and halting large-scale military exercises.

The convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary conference will give an important momentum to arranging highest-level talks between North and South. Therefore, the two sides should quickly wind up the Panmunjom talks between the parliamentary delegations and follow up with a North-South joint parliamentary conference and make a breakthrough for the relaxation of tension by solving problems concerning nonaggression.

For the highest-level North-South talks, removal of legal and institutional systems prejudicial to the atmosphere of national reconciliation and trust arises as an urgent task. It is our view that first of all, the "National Security Law" and the "Anticommunist Law," both incompatible with North-South dialogues and national reunification, should be abolished.

The prospect for the highest-level talks depends wholly on the attitude of the South Korean authorities.

The South Korean side should respond to our sincere and steadfast efforts for issuing a joint declaration on nonaggression, with the right stand and attitude toward North-South dialogues.

The U.S. Congress should reply to our letter calling for DPRK-U.S. parliamentary talks, quickly agree to hold DPRK-U.S. parliamentary talks, and show the willingness to contribute to a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula.

We will in the future, as in the past, make patient efforts to realize DPRK-U.S. parliamentary talks and a North-South joint parliamentary conference in order to convert the armistice agreement between us and the United States and have the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea on the one hand, and on the other, to issue a North-South joint declaration on nonaggression.

The Struggle of the South Korean People for Self-Dependence, Democracy, and Reunification Is an Irreversible Historical Tide

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[Article by Kim Yong-hi]

[Text] Today, the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people for self-dependence, democracy, and reunification is developing at a still higher stage.

The ever expanding and intensifying struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people is a just and patriotic struggle for freedom and liberation in opposition to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

It is inevitable that where there are oppression and exploitation, there arises the resistance of the people, and no force on earth can stem the struggle of the people who have risen up for a just cause. This truth has been proven by history and the facts of life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The South Korean people who are going through a great deal of suffering and misfortune because of the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination and the fascist rule of their puppet have waged a strenuous struggle in the past period for the right of national sovereignty and democratic freedom. The April popular uprising in 1960, the Kwangju popular uprising in 1980, and the June popular resistance struggle last year were the heroic struggles which demonstrated the indomitable spirit and mettle of self-dependence of the Korean people who would never succumb to any enemy, however atrocious, and they served as a historical momentum for developing the struggle of the South Korean people for liberation onto a higher stage. The South Korean people who have been steeled and awakened in the flames of struggle are gradually turning the arrowhead of attack upon the U.S. imperialists." ("Let Us Bring the Cause of Socialism and Communism to Consummation by Holding Aloft the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche!"; monograph, pp 25-26)

Recently, in South Korea the youths, students, and broad circles of patriotic people are vigorously waging the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' occupation and colonial rule of South Korea, against the machinations of their stooges to perpetuate national division, and against the military fascist rule, in order to realize the independentization and democratization of society and the reunification of the fatherland.

That the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people is intensifying unprecedentedly is not something new. Their struggle is deeply rooted in the long tradition of the South Korean people who gallantly fought against outside forces of aggression and their stooges in the past.

In retrospect, the South Korean youths, students, and people waged a valorous struggle against national oppression at the hands of the U.S. imperialists and frenzied repression at the hands of the fascist dictators in the past period, thereby accumulating immortal achievements in the history of people's movements in South Korea.

In the critical period immediately following 15 August liberation, when our nation was at the crossroads of walking the road to national rebirth or once again falling into the status of a ruined people, the South Korean people mounted the October popular resistance struggle against the U.S. aggressor troops occupying South Korea illegally and dealt a great blow to the scoundrels. In addition, the South Korean people waged a vigorous struggle against the Syngman Rhee regime set up by the U.S. imperialists, and in April 1960 they staged a popular uprising throughout South Korea, which culminated in toppling the citadel of the Syngman Rhee fascist dictatorship which had committed all kinds of traitorous acts, lording it over the people.

After that, the South Korean youths, students, and people did not stop their struggle. When the South Korean puppets, under U.S. manipulation held traitorous and humiliating "talks" with the Japanese imperialists, the sworn enemy who had imposed the fate of colonial slavery upon our people for 36 years, broad strata of people in South Korea staged the 24 March and 3 June struggles, clearly demonstrating the determination of the Korean people to oppose the foreign aggressors and safeguard the national sovereignty and dignity of the Korean race.

The South Korean people also staged the October Pusan-Masan resistance struggle in 1979, which led to the fall of the Pak Chong-hui Yusin dictatorship, and subsequently in May 1980, they staged the fierce Kwangju popular uprising for the complete abolition of the "Yusin Establishment." During this uprising, by a heroic struggle they liberated and controlled not only Kwangju City but also held wide areas in South Cholla Province under their control for over 10 days. The heroic Kwangju popular uprising was a struggle which provided a momentum for an epochal turn in the anti-U.S. independentization and antifascist democratization struggle, and it was a struggle which occupies a special cache in the history of the national liberation struggles of the peoples in the East. However, the Kwangju popular uprising ended in failure because of the bloody military suppression carried out by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military fascist clique under the behind-the-scenes manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

Entering the latter part of the 1980's, the struggle of the South Korean people further intensified.

Following the antiwar, antinuclear, anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people in the spring of 1986, a nationwide popular resistance struggle broke out in June 1987 against the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for the independentization and democratization of society.

The June popular resistance struggle occupies a shining place in the history of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people because of its popular characteristics and its fierceness.

The immediate cause of the June resistance struggle of the South Korean people was the "DJP convention" held on 10 June by the Chon Tu-hwan clique under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, during which the clique forcibly staged the farce of nominating a "presidential candidate" in an all-out defiance of the cause of democratic development of the South Korean society.

The flames of the resistance which rose first in Seoul were rapidly spread throughout South Korea and the struggle was participated in by hundreds of millions of people including more than 140,000 young students

from 78 colleges and universities, and members of private organizations and academic, religious, cultural, and press circles all over South Korea. The June popular resistance which lasted 3 weeks beginning 1 June was a direct offshoot and intensified development of the 19 April popular uprising in 1960, the Pusan-Masan riots in October 1979, and the heroic Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980.

Indeed the process of struggle by the people that has continued in South Korea since 15 August liberation clearly indicates that it is a struggle based on a long historical tradition which has been enriched and developed as it was carried forward from generation to generation. Because of this irreplaceable, precious tradition, the struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for democracy will triumph without fail.

The struggle of the South Korean people which has intensified and developed on the basis of a long tradition definitely has entered into a higher stage and is being waged vigorously at this new stage.

This is evident from the fact their current struggle is fundamentally different in character from the series of struggles waged in South Korea in the past period.

An important characteristic of the struggle of the South Korean people, first of all, lies in that the South Korean people set forth self-dependence, democracy, and reunification as the guiding ideals of their struggle, subjecting everything else to the realization of these ideals.

Setting forth clear-cut fighting ideals and objectives is a prerequisite for victory in a mass struggle.

In the past period, the youths, students, people of South Korea failed to put forth clear fighting ideals, stopping at waging a struggle to solve immediate sociopolitical issues which arose at a given time.

It may be said that up until the Kwangju popular uprising, South Korean people in all strata had been permeated with a vague "ideal of democracy." They had entertained this simplistic thought: that South Korea being an "independent state," if only they overthrew the fascist chieftains such as Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui, the dictatorship would disappear and democracy would arrive and everything would go smoothly. That is why the South Korean people failed to see the culprits who manipulated the fascist dictatorship behind the scenes and to sort out what was at the heart of the issue.

However, the South Korean people today have come to realize that unless they put an end to the U.S. colonial rule and achieve national liberation, they will not be able to realize their demands, no matter how often they replace the dictators one after another.

On the basis of this lesson of their struggle, the South Korean people have come to set forth anti-U.S. independentization as their fighting ideology. It is precisely because of this that the South Korean youths, students, and people are systematically expanding attack on the field ruling mechanism of the U.S. imperialists, such as American political, economic, military, cultural organizations, including the American Embassy, the U.S. cultural centers, U.S. military bases, and American banks, along with their anti-American, antifascist democratization struggle. They are resolutely waging their struggle against the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and the U.S. policy of war. This bespeaks the fact that the South Korean youths and students, regarding it as a more urgent task to recover national sovereignty than to achieve democracy, are linking the cause of national liberation and independence closely to the cause of antidictatorship and democracy.

It was not until this change took place that the South Korean people were not able to organize and make an effective rebuttal to the idea of "peace first, unification later" and "construction first, reunification later" as loudly advertised by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, nor to come up with their own critical view on the idea of "reunification later" which were prevalent among some democratic forces out of office.

The South Korean youths, students, and people realize that the root cause of all the tribulations of the South Korean people is national division, for which the U.S. aggressor forces' occupation of South Korea is responsible. That is why they regard national reunification as the most urgent task in recovering our nation's sovereignty and achieving democracy, and assert that this task cannot be accomplished by the "authorities" or a handful of privileged class but only through an independent struggle of the broad masses of working people who bear the heavy burden of national reunification upon their shoulders.

The National Council of College Representatives (Chon-daehyop), organized in August 1987, in its statement, set forth national self-dependence, democracy, and national reunification as three fighting goals. This year Chon-daehyop proposed 10 June and 15 August North-South student talks and waged a gallant struggle to realize these talks, thereby greatly contributing to making a breakthrough for a reunification movement waged by the masses at their own initiative. As a result, the antidictatorial democratization struggle came to be merged into one with the struggle for reunification against U.S. imperialism.

One of the important characteristics of the struggle of the South Korean people lies in the ideological shift in the people's movement from a vague idea of "democracy to the ideals of "self-dependence, democracy, and reunification," and the decisive directional change in the struggle of youths, students, and people of all strata from the antidictatorial democratic struggle to the movement for self-dependence, democracy, and reunification.

Another important characteristic of the struggle of the South Korean people lies in that the masses of all strata, such as workers, farmers, youths, and students, are participating widely in the struggle.

The scope and immensity of the struggle depend on the size of the masses participating in it and serve as an important yardstick for measuring the extent of the intensification and development of the struggle.

In the past period, more patriotic youths and students participated in the struggle of the South Korean people than any other class or strata. However, entering the 1980's, with the pioneering role of the South Korean youths and students intensifying unprecedentedly, the ties between workers on the one hand and youths and students on the other and between workers and farmers strengthened further, and broad circles of workers and farmers have come to participate in the workers and peasant movements. In addition, the struggle of democratic forces out of office, patriotic intellectuals and men of religion are expanding unprecedentedly.

The June popular uprising last year is a typical case in point. The June uprising was participated in by more than 3 million people of all strata, including patriotic youths, students, workers, opposition politicians, Catholic priests, Christian clergymen, Buddhist monks, college professors, office employees, merchants, and businessmen. In fact, in recent years, there were many violent demonstration struggles in South Korea, such as the mammoth Inchon demonstration and the sit-in strike at Konguk University. But the June popular uprising, participated in by the broadest circles of people of all strata, was the largest ever popular uprising in the modern history of mass struggle, by far exceeding in scale even all these previous demonstrations. This indicates that the struggle of the South Korean people has intensified in an unprecedentedly large scale and at an unprecedentedly high level.

It is an important characteristic of the South Korean people's struggle that the form and method of the struggle have undergone a change.

An examination of the struggle waged by the people in South Korea in the past period reveals that the struggle attached great importance to the struggle of youths and students and was carried out by the method of having the urban middle class joining in this struggle. The youths and students of South Korea expected that if only urban middle class joined in their successive street political demonstrations, they would be able to topple the citadel of the dictatorship and bring democracy into bloom. Needless to say, a wide participation of the urban middle class in the struggle can be an important condition for victory in the struggle. However, the problem cannot be solved simply by drawing the urban middle class into the struggle. This is a precious lesson provided by the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people in the past period. Banking on this lesson, the

South Korean youths, students, and people are skilfully combining legal and illegal struggles and utilizing peaceful and violent methods properly to suit changes in the situation, and constantly improving their forms and methods of struggle. In addition to street demonstrations, they are attacking puppet government facilities, seizing buildings to stage sit-in strikes, holding various rallies, waging signature collection campaigns, and staging grand touring marches. Through these tactics and methods of struggle, the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people is being transformed into a more scientific and revolutionary one by overcoming its spontaneous, sporadic, and isolated nature.

In this way, even under the very difficult condition in which the puppet clique is intensifying fascist oppression, the South Korean youths, students, and people are dauntlessly waging the anti-U.S. independentization and antifascist democratization struggle, and in this process, developing their struggle onto a higher stage. This is conducive to further developing and enriching the struggle of the South Korean people which has a long tradition and serves as a valuable asset in the struggle to realize the centuries-old wish of the South Korean people to free themselves from oppression and exploitation at the hands of the foreign aggressors and their stooges and enjoy a self-dependent life worthy of human beings.

The struggle of the South Korean people for self-dependence, democracy, and reunification is a historical tide that no force on earth can check.

This is because above all, the struggle of the South Korean people is an inevitable one stemming from the nature of the South Korean society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"South Korea is not an independent state but a complete colony of the United States." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 9, p 173)

A country or area where the people, deprived of their sovereign rights by the imperialists, cannot exercise their national sovereignty, becomes a colony.

South Korea is a complete colony of the United States, thoroughly subjugated to the U.S. imperialists, the chieftains of modern imperialism, politically, militarily, economically, and culturally.

South Korea is advocating "independence" and "freedom" on the surface, dancing to the sinister and crafty trickery of the neocolonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, but in reality, it exercises no sovereign right whatsoever.

The U.S. imperialists has turned South Korea into a nuclear outpost for the provocation of a new world war. They are occupying South Korea indefinitely and keeping there numerous military bases and an occupation

force nearly 50,000 strong. In addition, they have organized the South Korean puppet army into a huge but cheap colonial mercenary force. At present, command of the South Korean puppet army is in the hands of the U.S. masters. Americans themselves say "It is an astonishing thing with no parallel for all ages and countries that command of nearly 1 million troops is entrusted to a foreign commander."

Where a military rule is established, holding command of the army means having practical control over the military leadership, and this control is bound to lead straight to control over the mainstay of the political and administrative machinery.

The U.S. imperialists place their most faithful follower at the head of the puppets by exercising their absolute power backed, politically, economically, and culturally, by their field ruling apparatuses, such as the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. Whenever their colonial rule is confronted with a crisis, they have the puppets let loose troops to slaughter innocent people. In this way, they are carrying out all kinds of cunning and vicious machinations. It is as easy as pie for them to install or dismiss even the "president," not to mention ministers or vice ministers of the puppet government.

The U.S. political and military domination and interference in South Korea is accompanied by an ever intensifying economic aggression and cultural infiltration, causing additional material sacrifices and mental pains to the South Korean populace.

The U.S. colonial rule in South Korea is the root cause of all tribulations the South Korean people are going through and the basic obstacle to the democratic development of the South Korean society and the reunification of the country. The U.S. imperialists are the masters and active protectors of the traitorous forces in South Korea, such as landlords, comprador capitalists, and reactionary bureaucrats, and are the culprits who are trampling under foot the independent stand and attitude of the South Korean people and violating and outraging the dignity of our nation.

Therefore, without driving the U.S. aggressors out of South Korea, liquidating their colonial rule, and achieving national liberation, and recovering the sovereignty of our nation, it is impossible to achieve the independence of our nation, the democratic freedom of the people, or the reunification of the country. This bespeaks that driving out the U.S. occupation forces, realizing national liberation, and achieving self-dependence, democracy and national reunification is an essential requirement for the democratic development of the South Korean society and the uniform development of our nation, a requirement which stems from the colonial nature of the South Korean society.

It is precisely because of this that as long as the U.S. policy of enslavement continues in South Korea, the South Korean people's struggle against this policy is inevitable; and with the passage of time, their struggle becomes such a powerful historical tide that no force on earth can stem it.

That the struggle of the South Korean people for self-dependence, democracy, and reunification becomes a historical tide that no force on earth can check is also because this struggle is an inevitable demand arising from the development of the people's movement in South Korea.

The trend in the development of the mass struggle proceeding in South Korea essentially calls for self-dependence, democracy, and reunification.

This is a demand emanating from the essential requirement of the mass struggle for national liberation and democracy.

Generally speaking, it is inevitable that every mass struggle develops from a lower stage to a higher stage. This is directly related to the preparedness of the masses of working people as the mainstay of the revolution.

As the masses of working people become more national and class conscious and as their action-consciousness and organizational spirit grow, the mass struggle deepens in content and undergoes changes in character as well.

Before the Kwangju popular uprising, the South Korean people stopped at waging an antifascist democratization struggle. An important reason for this was that their consciousness of national sovereignty was not intense. Needless to say, the antifascist democratization struggle occupies an important place in the mass struggles in progress in South Korea. The antifascist democratization struggle of the South Korean people plays a positive role in the struggle for gaining national sovereignty and achieving national reunification. Nevertheless, the task of national liberation cannot be accomplished satisfactorily by the antifascist democratization struggle alone.

The Kwangju popular uprising marked the point of transition from the antifascist democratization struggle to the struggle for self-dependence, democracy, and national reunification.

The struggle for self-dependence, democracy, and reunification which the South Korean people have waged vigorously since the early 1980's is an outcome of a further intensification and development of the antifascist democratization struggle waged constantly for over 40 years and its qualitative leap onto a new, higher stage.

Just as things new and progressive gather momentum, so the struggle of the South Korean people for self-dependence, democracy, and reunification will become a historical tide which no force on earth can stem.

That the South Korean people's struggle for self-dependence, democracy, and reunification will become a historical tide which no force on earth can stem is also because it reflects the basic trend in the development of our era.

Ours is the age of self-dependence. All nations demand independence and the people of all countries want to live independently.

Nowhere in this world is there a people desiring to live in bondage to others.

The South Korean people are waging the struggle for self-dependence, democracy, and reunification because they want to free themselves from the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and lead an independent life.

Over the past 40 years under the U.S. colonial rule, the South Korean people have been trampled under foot and endured all kinds of misfortune and suffering, subjected to maltreatment and contempt as subhuman beings. In this process they came to learn the dire lesson that without human dignity and national sovereignty, their life is not worth living. Moreover, they came to realize keenly the truth that genuine human dignity and national sovereignty so dear to man are not something that somebody gives as a gift but something that has to be won only by a struggle. This is the truth that the South Korean people have learned through more than 40 years of their struggle, and it is also a lesson provided by the people's struggles against the oppressors in various countries. With that realization, the South Korean people came to wage more resolutely their struggle to end the U.S. colonial rule and realize the independentization and democratization of the South Korean society.

The struggle of the South Korean people for self-dependence, democracy, and reunification is an important composite part of our people's national liberation struggle aimed at realizing national sovereignty in the whole country, and is proceeding in close connection with the common struggle of the world's people for sovereignty, independence, and democracy. For this reason, the struggle of the South Korean people is receiving active support from the progressive people of the world.

The South Korean youths, students, and broad masses with an intense national consciousness and firm determination will surely make the U.S. aggressors and their nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and put an end to the U.S. colonial rule by their united efforts and cast away their shackles of colonial slavery.

To wage the struggle for self-dependence, democracy, and reunification in South Korea successfully, it is imperative to band broad circles of people together as one.

The struggle for self-dependence, democracy, and reunification is not a struggle participated in by any particular class or stratum alone but a nationwide struggle participated in by all those who have a stake in establishing national sovereignty and building a progressive society. That is why for all anti-American, antifascist patriotic forces to be banded together as one is a precondition for waging the anti-American independentization and antifascist democratization struggle more successfully in South Korea.

Fostering national and class consciousness among the masses, linking the youth and student movement closely to the labor movement, and insuring the organization and unity of the ranks of the struggle is also an important requirement in developing the struggle for self-dependence, democracy, and reunification in South Korea.

The South Korean people will succeed in driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and bringing down the citadel of the fascist dictatorship by raising still higher the banner of the anti-American independentization and antifascist democratization struggle. The struggle of the South Korean people for justice and truth will surely end in victory.

Realization of the Independentization of the Whole World Is a Common Fighting Task Confronting the World's People in the Present Period

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[Article by Yi Sung-hyok; not translated]

The Struggle for Socialist Construction in the GDR

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[Article by Kim Sun-chon; not translated]

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